Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN, ROYAL-STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

Vol. XVIII] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1818 [No. 5154.

For the prevention and cure of
BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS
is recommended
HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

THIS Medicine has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings in several parts of the West Indies and in the Southern and Middle States, &c.

The testimony of a number of persons can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from an extensive experience for believing that a dose of these Pills taken once in every two weeks during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventive; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance: they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats, catarrhs, and approaching consumptions.—To parents who have children afflicted with the *HOOPING COUGH*, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorders to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous Disorders	Violent cramps in the stomach and back
Consumptions	Indigestion
Lowness of spirits	Melancholy
Loss of appetite	Gout in the stomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hysteric'l affection	Relaxations, etc.
Inward weaknesses and debility	

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, etc. etc.

Lee's Ointment for the Itch.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

Hahn's true & genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionables throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent mineral, the basis of other lotions, and of unparalleled efficacy in removing blemishes of the face and skin, freckles, pimples, inflamatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

Hahn's genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

☞ At the place of sale pamphlets may be had gratis, describing the cures performed by the above medicines, the number, importance and respectability of which, fully justify every article in this advertisement.

Sold only wholesale and retail by
JAMES KENNEDY
september 26 King-st.

For Richmond, direct.

The schooner MINERVA. She will sail the first opportunity, having a considerable part of her cargo in. For freight or passage apply to
JOHN JACKSON & Co.
February 14 stuthtf

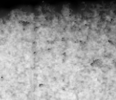
For Liverpool, direct,

The ship NEW JERSEY, Anthony Hodgkinson master, will sail so soon as the navigation is open. Will take a few cabin passengers, having good accommodations. She will return directly from Liverpool to Alexandria. For passage apply to the captain on board, or to
JOSEPH DEAN.
February 13 10t

For Hamburg,

The schooner ELLEN, Josiah Bartlett master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged and on board, will sail on or about the 15th Feb. For freight of a few hhds. or passage, apply to BARNEWALL & POPHAM.
January 28 tf

For Sale or Freight,

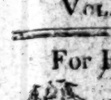


The ship MARIA, burthen 3500 barrels, is an excellent vessel, in complete order for the immediate reception of a cargo—the whole or part of her will be sold low, or she will take freight on moderate terms.

Also, for Freight,

The ship WILHELMINA, John Baxter master, burthen 4000 barrels, is an excellent vessel, and can be ready in a few days to take a cargo on board. Apply to LAWRASON & FOWLE.
January 28

For Freight,

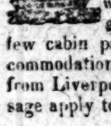


The superior brig ABEONA, Ansel Lewis master, burthen 2000 barrels, is in excellent order, and can be ready in a few days to receive a cargo on board.

Also, for Freight,

The brig WASHINGTON, captain Picket, burthen about 1400 barrels, a good vessel, and in complete order for any voyage.
Apply to
LAWRASON & FOWLE.

For Rotterdam,



The brig COMMERCE, John Wade master, has the principal part of her cargo ready to go on board, and will commence loading in four days. For freight of 40 hhds. apply to
LAWRASON & FOWLE.

For Cadiz,

The brig BOSTON, capt. Knowles, has half her cargo ready, and will commence loading in a few days—500 bbls. will be taken at a moderate freight Apply as above. Dec. 10

French Plaster & Burr Stones.

THE cargo of the ship Atlas, Charles Jennison, master, from Havre, of
370 tons plaster
1200 burr stones—for sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE.

ALSO,

The cargo of the brig Mungo Park, C. Lincoln, master, from Boston, of
17 pipes } Sicily Madeira wine,
8 half pipes } of superior quality
15 sacks filberts
100 tons plaster

For Freight,

The superior ship ATLAS, Ch. Jennison master, burthen 4400 bbls. has performed but one voyage, is in complete order, and can be ready in a few days for the reception of a cargo.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the MECHANICS' BANK OF ALEXANDRIA are hereby notified that an election will be held at the Court House on Monday the 9th day of March next, for the purpose of electing fifteen directors to serve the ensuing year. P. H. MINOR,
February 5 Cashier

This Day Landing,

FROM on board the brig Benefactor Captain Howland, from Marseilles, and for sale by N. KEENE,
Hermitage & Muscatel wines in cases
Hats in boxes
Figs in do.
Prunes in do.
Corks in bags
Writing and Wrapping Paper in bales
80 sacks salt.

HE HAS IN STORE,
80 bales German Linens
150 boxes Raisins
18 qr. casks Sherry Wine, sup. q'y.
1000 bushels Cadiz Salt.
January 13 tf

L. P. Madeira.

A FEW casks Mess. Murdock, Youille, Wardrop & Co's London Particular Madeira, of fine quality, for sale by
Jan 31 W. HODGSON.

Bank Stock.

I WISH to purchase 60 shares FARMERS' BANK STOCK, or three or four thousand Dollars in the Banks of Alexandria or Potomac.
JAMES S. SCOTT.
January 23

Lawrason & Fowle

WILL purchase MARYLAND and VIRGINIA TOBACCO.
November 17

Patons & Butcher

HAVE received, and offer for sale, an assortment of TEN PLATE STOVES, handsome patterns, finished complete. 10th mo. 6

Notice.

THE Subscriber having taken into partnership Mr. Thomas Irwin, Jr. the business in future will be conducted under the firm of CATLETT & IRWIN. All those having claims against me, are requested to present them and receive their money; and all those indebted, are respectfully solicited to make payment with as little delay as possible.
CHARLES I. CATLETT.

For Sale,

157 bales and boxes burlaps, ticklenburgs, oznabrigs, hessians, creas, platillas, estopillas, brittanies, choletts and dowlas
200 boxes consisting of half pint, pint, quart tumblers and decanters
20 boxes elegant cut glass, containing cordial glasses, wines, tumblers, pitchers, plates and dishes
200 boxes window glass, 8 by 10 and and 10 by 12
80 chests hyson and imperial teas } Entitled to debenture.
4000 pieces short yellow nankeens } Entitled to debenture.
2000 do. long yellow do. } Entitled to debenture.
167 boxes India China, consisting of dining setts, tea setts, cups and saucers, pint bowls, dining and desert plates, flat and deep
6 pipes, 10 half pipes and 20 quarter casks very sup. London Particular Madeira Wine, from Gordon, Duff, Inglis & Co.
German steel, very sup. quality, copper pots and tea-kettles, soap, candles, and nails—for sale on reasonable terms.
CATLETT & IRWIN.
October 11.

Tanning and Currying.

JOSEPH HESTON continues to carry on the above business at his old stand in Prince street, between Water and Union streets, where he will be always ready to execute orders in his line with promptness and de patch.

He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

Leather,

of as various qualities as can be found in any shop in the District—which he will dispose of at very low prices for cash.
11 mo. 6 tf

Lawrason & Fowle

HAVE for sale, landing from the schr. Mary & Polly, captain Taylor, from Boston,
50 barrels Muscovado sugars
10 chests Imperial tea, of superior quality
8 bags pepper
25 boxes figs Jan 24

For Sale,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,
DR. DEAN'S
Genuine Vegetable Rheumatic
PILLS,

So celebrated in New-England for the many remarkable cures which they have wrought, some of which are particularized in the papers of directions, where many thousand boxes are used annually to general satisfaction.

These pills are recommended by some of the first characters in the state of Massachusetts.

JAMES KENNEDY & SON.
January 20

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from my service, on the 10th inst. my mulatto house-servant GEORGE, between 18 and 19 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made, pug nose, bushy hair, half of one of his upper front teeth broken off—he is very artful and forward, and a capable house servant—he took with him a variety of clothing. I will give the above reward, if secured in any jail, so that I get him again, and will pay all reasonable charges if brought home. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned from employing or carrying off said servant at their peril. C. F. WHITING.
Morven, near Alexandria, } stuhtf
september 13 }

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water Streets,
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

☞ All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.
P. G. MARSTELLER.
November 27

Mechanics' Bank Stock.

130 SHARES Mechanics' Bank Stock for sale by
MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR.
January 22

Potatoes.

FOR SALE on board the brig Washington, at Lawrason & Fowle's whf.
A quantity of Potatoes, of superior quality. January 8

District of Columbia, to wit.

November Term, } 1817
Alexandria county, }
IN CHANCERY.
William Paton, John B. Paton and Jonathan Butcher, joint merchants and copartners in trade under the firm of Patons & Butcher, *Complainants,*
AGAINST
Thomas Amiss, James English, David Black Jr. and James Anderson, *Def'ts.*

THE defendant Thomas Amiss, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Thomas Amiss is not an inhabitant of this district—On motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant Thomas Amiss, do appear here on the first day of the next court, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, James English, David Black, Jr. and James Anderson, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Thomas Amiss, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.
Test G. DENEALE, c. c.
January 29

ENGLISH AND GERMAN
ALMANACS, for 1818,
Just published and for sale by the gross, dozen or single one,
By JOHN A. STEWART,
Who has on hand,
a large stock of writing and letter paper, pasteboards, slates, blank books, quills, sealing wax, wafers, playing cards, and paper for rooms.

ALSO,

Family and common bibles and testaments, prayer books, psalm and hymn books, with many other established religious works of merit. A general assortment of

School Books,

Among which are, the Greek and Latin Classics, Dilworth's, Webster's, Mavor's, Comley's, Murray's, Columbian and Philadelphia spelling books, Murray's, Webster's, Ash's and Comley's grammars, Murray's Primer, Introduction, Reader, Exercises and Key, Am. Class Book, Blair's Reading Exercises, New Introduction to Reading, New-York Reader, No. 1, 2 and 3, Scott's Lessons, Enfield's Speaker, Goldsmith's England, Rome and Greece, Webster's Selection, American Speaker, Dodsley's and Croxall's Fables, Blair's Grammar of Chemistry, O'Neal's and Willet's Geography, Dilworth's, Tutor's, Jesse's & Jaudon's Arithmetic, Johnson's, Sheridan's, and Walker's Dictionary, Atlasses and Maps, etc. etc. together with a large stock of Law, History and Miscellany.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal discount. August 21

THE Columbian Insurance Company of Alexandria, continue to insure buildings, furniture, merchandize and other property, from loss by fire. The conditions and terms may be learned upon application at their office, next door to the City Hotel, and will be found as moderate and equitable as those of any other company.

The rates of premium are calculated in reference to the actual risk of property, and are as low as 25 cents per 100 dollars per annum for hazards of the best description, increasing proportionably for risks of a more hazardous nature. Insurances may be made for one or more years, or shorter periods.
Columbian Insurance Office, Feb. 20

District of Columbia, to wit.

November Term, } 1817
Alexandria county, }
IN CHANCERY.
John Roberts, *Complainant,*
AGAINST
Thomas Amiss and James Dickerson, Jas. English, James Anderson, David Black Jun. and John Poe, *Defendants.*

THE defendants Thomas Amiss and James Dickerson not having entered their appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said Thomas Amiss and James Dickerson are not inhabitants of this district—On motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Thomas Amiss and James Dickerson do appear here on the first day of the next court, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, James English, James Anderson, David Black jr. and John Poe, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants Thomas Amiss and James Dickerson, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county. Test, G. DENEALE, c. c.
January 30

District of Columbia, to wit.

November Term, } 1817
Alexandria county, }
IN CHANCERY.
William Veitch and Benoni Wheat, under the firm of William Veitch & Co. *Complainants,*
AGAINST
Sophia Carter and the President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, *Defendants.*

THE defendant Sophia Carter, not having entered her appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said Sophia Carter is not an inhabitant of this district—On motion of the said complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Sophia Carter, do appear here on the first day of the next court, and enter her appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants, the President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Sophia Carter, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.
Test, G. DENEALE, c. c.
January 30

District of Columbia, to wit.

November Term } 1817
Alexandria county, }
IN CHANCERY.
Edgar Patterson, *Complainant,*
AGAINST
Washington Bowie, Isabella Braidwood, Eliza Ward, George Dennis, Samuel John Neill, Thomas Braidwood, Mary Green, Henry Green, Ann Green, Mary Green and Martha Green, widow and children and heirs of Francis Green, deceased, *Defendants.*

THE defendants Isabella Braidwood, Eliza Ward, George Dennis, Samuel John Neill, Thos. Braidwood, Mary Green, Henry Green, Ann Green, Mary Green the younger, and Martha Green, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said Isabella Braidwood, Eliza Ward, George Dennis, Samuel John Neill, Thomas Braidwood, Mary Green, Henry Green, Ann Green, Mary Green the younger, and Martha Green, are not inhabitants of this district: On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Isabella Braidwood, Eliza Ward, George Dennis, Samuel John Neill, Thos. Braidwood, Mary Green, Henry Green, Ann Green, Mary Green the younger, and Martha Green, do appear here on the first day of the next court, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.
Test, G. DENEALE, c. c.

Sales at Auction.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays,
WILL BE OFFERED,
At the Auction Office on Union street, Between King and Prince—

AN extensive and general assortment of seasonable Goods, of British, French, German, India, and Domestic Manufacture, which will be well selected, and well worthy the attention of town and country merchants and others, as the undersigned will be abundantly supplied from the manufactors and their friends in Boston, New York and Philadelphia—which will give to gentlemen an opportunity of laying in their goods on as good terms as they can be in those cities, taking into view the difference of Exchange, etc. etc.

The particular description of goods will be advertised in the papers of the day.

Consignments strictly attended to and liberal advances made if desirable.
JOHN JACKSON & Co.

District of Columbia, to wit.

November Term, } 1817
Alexandria county, }
IN CHANCERY.
Wm. Jones & Comp. Complainants,
AGAINST
Henry Van West, John Johnston and Triplett & Neale, Defendants.

THE defendant Henry Van West not having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said defendant Henry Van West is not an inhabitant of this district—On motion of the complainants by their counsel it is ordered that the said Henry Van West do appear here on the first day of the next court and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants John Johnston and Triplett & Neale do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Henry Van West until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county. Test G. DENEALE, c. c.
February 2

District of Columbia, to wit.

November Term, } 1817
Alexandria county, }
IN CHANCERY.
John I. Behoee, Complainant,
AGAINST
Beckwith Butler and John McKeel, Defendants.

THE defendant John McKeel not having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said John McKeel is not an inhabitant of this district—On motion of the said complainant by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendant John McKeel do appear here on the first day of the next court and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Beckwith Butler do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant John McKeel until the further order or decree of this court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.
Test G. DENEALE, c. c.
February 2

---

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Peter Graham, living near Middleburg, Loudoun county, Va. on the night of the 25th of March last, a very likely Negro girl, named ANN, purchased of Wm. Noland, living at Aldie, Loudoun county, whose family she was raised in. She is of a yellow complexion, round faced, thick lips, with large staring eyes, and rather delicate featured for a slave;—small feet, a tolerable ready speech, and mild with it; about 18 years of age, middle size, and very well made; rather thick, about 5 feet high from appearance. She had on when she went away a dress of coating cloth, made in a coat and jacket, with skirts of a brown snuff color. I have reason to believe she is in or near Philadelphia or New-York. I will give fifty dollars reward if taken in Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, or Fairfax counties, or the District of Columbia, if taken in any other county or state, and secured in any jail, so that I obtain information and get her, I will give one hundred dollars, and all reasonable charges paid in either case, if brought home.
ELIAS P. LEGG.

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
ROYAL-STREET.

Daily Gazette $7.—*Country Gazette* $5.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1818.

From the United States Gazette.

TO CHILDHOOD.

How sweet to dwell on childhood's hour,
Though fled, the remembrance yet has power
To sooth the mind and to impart,
A pensive pleasure to the heart;
To cheer the breast and bosom lone,
With scenes of rapture long since gone,
And light the mind with brightening gleam,
Like pageant of departed dream:
Oh yes, in every lonely hour,
Those scenes of childhood still have power
To soothe the mind with visions gay,
And forms of pleasure far away,
The heart then knew nor ease nor pain,
Nor mourned for joys to come again;
Each little bosom then was light,
Each scene of fancy then was bright,
"And cropped each flower that caught the eye,"
Or grew in gaudy beauty by,
And passed in wild and sportive play,
Each leisure hour or holiday.
Blest hours of innocence gone by,
Ye claim the tribute of a sigh,
And I, while memory's cell shall live,
That tributary sigh will give.
Who but could feel how dearer far,
Was childhood's hour? then nought could mar
The happiness of each young breast,
Or break its visioned dream of rest;
Or if perchance a moment's pain
It felt, it soon was light again,
And each dark feeling passed away,
Like mists before a summer's day;
Compelled to change those visions' glow,
For vanity, deceit, and wo,
Compelled to stem the world's rude tide,
And buffet ignorance and pride,
And still, as journeying on through life,
Meet disappointments, care and strife;
Who would not mourn those days when free, [er,
The breast ne'er knew misfortune's pow-
Or felt the heart a lonely hour,
When every vision to the sight
Each instant grew more gay more bright;
When hope on every prospect smiled,
And formed illusions gay and wild,
When fancy breathed a magic spell,
O'er forms and feelings loved so well.
Oh yes, "while memory portrays"
The dawn of youth its "brighter days,"
Regret shall ever fill the mind
For hours that "fled like summer's wind;"
And still the troubled care worn breast,
Look back upon those moments blest,
When it ne'er knew nor care nor pain,
But which it ne'er shall see again.
Oh no, they are gone, those hours that charmed, [ed,
And childhood's breast and bosom mourn-
Like meteor light have fled and past,
Of love and happiness the last;
But still on memory shall the gleam
Of that blest hour, its visioned dream,
Its forms of love and fancy bright,
Linger though set in shades of night;
And oft, when care and pain annoy,
Remembrance of departed joy,
Of scenes we loved while yet a child,
Its visioned forms & "day dreams wild,"
Shall make in memory's pensive breast,
Some hopes of future peace and rest,
Some home where free from care & pain,
The bosom tranquil might remain;
But in this world of care and wo,
That wretched breast can never know.

S.

Fan-Sash Making.

METAL FAN-SASHES, of various descriptions, will be made by the subscriber, at his shop, lower end of Duke street. The want of a Metal Fan-Sash Manufactory in Alexandria, has hitherto been severely felt by builders and others, who have been compelled to make use of wood, which is neither elegant nor durable. The various forms into which the metal can be shaped have given it a decided superiority, and the difference in the price is very trifling. The subscriber has been at considerable expence in procuring the necessary preparations, and relies on public enterprise for success in the undertaking.

Gentlemen in the country, by sending the dimensions of their sashes, can have them made at the same price as if in town.

JAMES T. HOLLAND.

February 19

ALEXANDRIA:
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1818.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

Wednesday, February 18, 1818.

The house of representatives, in a committee of the whole, yesterday resumed the consideration of the bill for establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy in the United States

Mr Tyler moved to strike out the first section—and after apologizing for his temerity in attempting to step forward in the field of argument in answer to Mr. Hopkinson, proceeded to give his reasons for opposing the bill, and to encounter some of the positions which had the day before been laid down by that gentleman. One principal objection, in his mind, to the bill was, that it conferred on a particular class (the merchants) privileges distinct from those enjoyed by the other classes of which the union was composed—and he asked who fought the battles of the union?—who gained its victories?—who defended New-Orleans?—The answer, he said, was, "Every class in the community." If the farmer and mechanic should by unforseen casualties be reduced to insolvency, why (he demanded) should they not be relieved from their embarrassments—and why should they be less favored by the country and its legislature? He then endeavored to show that the farmer was as subject to losses and bankruptcy by the failure of the merchant, as was the merchant himself—and he assumed it as a position that the merchant had it in his power to exercise prudence sufficient to guard him against insolvency—for he might lay by, at home, half his capital, and send no more than the other half abroad in the way of adventure. His greatest dislike to the bill was that it would operate most frequently in favor of the bold high-handed dasher, and seldom in favor of the prudent honorable merchant.

Mr. Tyler was followed by Mr. Holmes, who spoke for some time against the bill, and was succeeded by Mr. Pindall, on the same side, who endeavored to encounter Mr. Hopkinson on every ground of his argument. The chief recommendation possessed by these three speeches, (as they struck me) was the modesty of Mr. Tyler's, though it was not deficient in ingenuity and neatness. Transparent sophistry carries no recommendation with it to my mind. The committee rose and reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Respecting the result, there is now little doubt entertained. The bill will assuredly be rejected. The growth of sectional influence every day becomes more visible—it is scarcely even pretended to be disguised. Of the ultimate consequences, who is so dull in brain as to be doubtful? When the fermentation compressed within these eighteen or twenty states shall have reached its height, the constitutional hoops, unable to resist the pressure, will give way—the vessel will burst, and staves and heading will be disunited for ever. The champions of the revolution, who were also the framers of the constitution, looking forward to the states having a long journey together, arranged matters, as they thought, in the best manner to render them good company to each other. If, before they have reached the first stage, they disagree, take *antipathies* to each other, and endeavor to cross each other's interest, what can be hoped? Why, only to stop at the next inn, and sit down in separate rooms, till, urged by necessity, they can group themselves in parties of more congenial dispositions to each other, and of less opposite interests.

P. S. The information I received that general St. Clair's pension bill had passed the Senate was a mistake. I hope it will however.

Two messages from the president were laid before the house—one respecting the equalization of duties with the British, which contained the British minister's letter on the subject; the other respecting our relations with Spain.

Washington, Feb. 14.

The progress of the petty war against the Seminole tribe of Indians, is not such as to gratify either the friends of humanity, or the friends of economy in public expenditures. We have seen that a brigade of militia was called for, and ordered out by the governor of Georgia, to march to the Indian country. Its march is delayed, by the necessity of first organizing this raw force; it is impeded afterwards by various obstacles, among which is the deficiency of supplies and of the means of transportation: and now we learn, before it had arrived within reach of an enemy, the militia-men composing the brigade are returning home, their three months' time of service having expired! Another brigade had been previously ordered out, and is on its way to the frontiers; and, before it can be employed, it is probable its time of service will also have expired. Thus it frequently happens, when militia are called out for short terms of service, that to march and countermarch is the only service they perform.

In expressing our regret at these facts, we do not costainly undertake to say how the evil could have been avoided, or that it was avoidable. Gen. Gaines, no doubt, found the hostile Indians in greater force than he had anticipated; and, on receiving his representations, it was found necessary not only to clothe him with authority to make these extensive requisitions, but also to order forth a thousand men from Tennessee.

It gives us pleasure to be able to state that there is no room for the intimation we have seen in a Georgia paper, that the general government has neglected to furnish the necessary funds to aid the operation of the forces employed against the Indians. The Department of War, we have informed ourselves, has sent to that quarter upwards of thirty thousand dollars for the quarter master's department—of sixty thousand for the pay department, and of a hundred thousand dollars for the contractor's department. Ample remittances will no doubt be made to meet the current expenses of the campaign, so soon as the military appropriation bill for 1818 is passed. Meanwhile the passage of that act has been delayed by the disagreeing votes of the two houses of congress, on a particular clause of the bill. The difference is not yet reconciled.—One House has already resolved to *adhere* to its ground. If the Senate follows its example, the whole bill is rejected, and must be originated *de novo*.

February 17.

The Senate having yesterday *receded* from its amendment to the general Military Appropriation bill, it now requires only the signature of the President to become a law. [*Nat. Intel.*

In the House of Delegates of Virginia, the proposition to tax the Branches of the Bank of the United States in that state, has received a decided negative, by a vote of 127 to 24. [*ibid.*

From the N. York Daily Advertiser.

By the second article of the Commercial Convention entered into between the U. States and Great Britain, on the 3d of July, 1815, it was agreed between the parties, that an equality of duties on imports and tonnage should exist in the ports of the U. States, and the ports of the British dominions in *Europe*—with regard to imposts, the equality is limited to articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the respective countries. The advantage of this provision is so obviously in favor of Great Britain, that it would seem scarcely possible that it should have escaped the observation of the most superficial politician. Yet it was agreed to by our commissioners, and ratified at home, with very little *apparent* misgiving or hesitation. Its effects, however, were very soon felt in the almost entire loss of the extensive and profitable trade, which, under Mr. Jay's so much reprobated treaty, the country enjoyed with the West India Islands—"British vessels," says Mr. Pitkin, in the 2d edition of his learned and valuable work on Statistics, "freighted with British products and manufactures, can now come to the U. States, on the same footing with American vessels, take in a cargo of flour, lumber, etc. for the West-Indies, and then, either return directly to Great Britain, or bring a West-India cargo to the U. States, and return home laden with American cotton, tobacco, rice, naval stores, etc. With these advantages on the side of the British, it is said, that they can underbid the American ship owner, in freight, in that part of the voyage in which alone, the latter is permitted to participate."

It would seem that it has long been a favorite object of the British government, to bring us into the situation in which we are placed by this convention. By adverting to the above-mentioned work, we shall find some important information on this subject. "When Congress," says that very intelligent writer, "under the present constitution, first laid an additional tonnage duty on all foreign vessels, and a discriminating duty on imports in foreign bottoms, the subject was referred by the British Cabinet to the Lords of the Committee of Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and plantations.—This committee, in January, 1791, made a report on this subject, and on the general subject of the commercial intercourse between the two countries. This report, drawn up by those who had a thorough knowledge of the subject, and with great minuteness of detail, clearly developes the British system of policy in their intercourse with the U. States, previous to the late wars in Europe; and is the foundation of the system adopted by the British Cabinet, since the termination of these wars.

"On the subject of a commercial treaty, particularly in reference to the interest of their *navigation*, the committee say—"After full consideration of all that has been offered on the subject of navigation, the committee think that there is but one proposition, which it will be advisable for the Ministers of Great Britain to make on this head, to the government of the U. States, in any negociation for a commercial treaty between the two countries, viz. that British ships, trading to the ports of the U. States, shall be there treated, with respect to the duties of tonnage and imports, in like manner as the ships of the U. States shall be treated in the ports of Great Britain." The committee add—"If congress should propose, (as they certainly will) that this principle of *equality* should be extended to the ports of our *Colonies* and *Islands*, and that the ships of the United States should be there treated as British ships, it should be answered, *that this demand cannot be admitted, even as a subject of negociation.*"

It will be recollected, that the advice here given by the committee, has been strictly followed. The British, when invited to make arrangements with regard to the West India trade, answered *that the subject could not be discussed.*

When Mr. Jay negotiated the treaty of 1794, notwithstanding it was at so short a lapse of time after the date of the above-mentioned report, he secured, on advantageous terms, the W. India trade. "This equality of duties," says Mr. Pitkin, was not agreed to" *It was "by the commercial convention of* 1815," says the same autaor, that "*the American government met the wishes of the British Cabinet on this subject.*"

REPORT ON COLONIAL TRADE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 9.

Report of the committee to whom was referred that part of the president's message which relates to the commercial intercourse of the United States with the British West India islands and North American colonies, and also on the petition of sundry inhabitants of different parts of the District of Maine, on the same subject.

The committee to whom was referred that part of the president's message which relates to the commercial intercourse of the United States with the British West India islands and North American colonies; and also the petition of the inhabitants of different parts of the District of Maine, on the same subject, report: That, by the statement marked A annexed to this report, it appears that the average amount of duties upon merchandise, annually imported into the United States from the British West India islands and North American colonial possessions, from 1802 to 1816, excluding the period from the commencement of the restrictive system to the termination of the late war, exceeds two millions of dollars. The value of this merchandise upon which these duties accrued, is supposed to be equal to seven millions of dollars per annum. The statement B shows that the average annual amount of exports to the same places, principally of domestic production, up to 1817, excluding the time of the operation of the restrictive system, and the continuance of the war, have exceeded six millions five hundred thousand dollars. The statement C shows that in the year 1815 the amount of duties on merchandise imported in American vessels from the British West India islands and North American colonial possessions, was, to the amount of duties on merchandise imported in british vessels, as one to four; in 1816, as one to five and a half, or two to eleven. Taking the ratio of 1816 as the basis of calculation, and it is believed to afford the safest and most solid, as past experience shows a constant diminution of the amount of duties on goods imported in vessels of the United States, it is estimated, supposing the same proportion exists in the exports, that American vessels are used in the transportation annually of 2,177,924 dollars worth of merchandise, and British vessels 11,322,076 dollars worth of the most bulky articles of commerce, one half of which are of the growth, production or manufacture of the United States. This inequality in the advantages of this commerce, to the injury of the navigating interest of this country, arises from the rigorous enforcement of the colonial system of Great Britain, as to the United States, while it is relaxed to all other nations who are friendly to the British empire, and have colonial possessions. The portion of the commerce which is carried on in American vessels arises from accidental and temporary suspensions of the system which the governors of the islands, &c are permitted, under the pressure of dire necessity, to direct—an employment for our seamen and vessels, precarious and momentary, rather irritating and tantalizing than profitable. This intercourse appears to the committee in the worst possible state, as it regards the navigation of the United States, while it is in the best for that of Great Britian. Justice and policy require, on the part of every wise government, its best exertions to secure to its own citizens a perfect equality in the transportation of merchandise, with the people of every nation respectively, with whom it has commercial intercourse. Some governments are governed by a policy more contracted, desiring to give to their navigators the exclusive transportation of their native products, while they desire to participate in carrying the productions of other countries.

The committee are satisfied that the U. States will never be governed by the selfish views of the latter class, but trust that it has not been, nor will it ever be, regardless of the just motives of the former: So far it is a duty to protect the navigating interest This duty can be performed in relation to the subject of this report, by a conventional stipulation with Great Britain, formed upon the basis of reciprocity, or by legislative acts, operating exclusively against the British navigator engaged in this trade. With the first mode this house has no further concern, than to know that the other branch of the government has performed its duty. Repeated and hitherto unavailing applications have been made to the British government. It is not, however, surprising, that they have been unsuccessful, since no adequate motive at present exists, to induce Great Britain to arrange this intercourse by convention.—The offer contained in the articles annexed to this report, the most rational and reciprocally advantageous of any ever made, may be considered as dictated by a spirit of accommodation, which, under the pressure of adequate motives, might be fostered into a determination to grant all that we could reasonably ask or they be expected to yield. The three first articles, with some practicable modifications, would, by the adaptation of our commercial laws to the stipulation contained in them, confining the commerce strictly to those articles which Americans were permitted to carry, would place the trade upon as favorable grounds as could be expected. It would, no doubt, in a short time, be followed by a complete abandonment of the residue of the present jealous system of exclusion. The committee cannot, however, but approve the prompt rejection of this proposition, since these articles are connected with another altogether inadmissible, without a departure from what they deem the settled policy of this country, in relation to the trade with the Indians within its jurisdiction. The British ministry, having assured this government that these articles were all that could be granted, consistent with their opinions of the best interests of the British empire, there is no longer any hope of effecting this desirable object by negociation. It remains for congress to determine what course is to be pursued. If it were possible to separate the interest of one class of the community from that of another, it must be obvious that, however fatal to the navigator, the present state of things is not injurious to the cultivator of the soil. The productions of his labor are carried with facility to a ready market, and he receives in return all those articles which taste and habit have rendered necessary to his comfort. But this separation is impossible, and the necessary connexion between the two interests is apparent, when it is remembered, that the competition of American with foreign navigation is essential to keep down the expense of transportation always paid by the cultivator and consumer. If this injury is not now apparent, it will ultimately be felt when the total ruin of the navigating interest will deprive us of the power to remedy the evil. The committee forbear to press those important considerations of preparation for national defence so inseparably connected with this enquiry.—They feel that there is on this point but one sentiment among the representatives of the people and in the nation. Experience, prudence, gratitude for the glory shed upon our country, and the confident and delightful anticipation of future renown, all conspire to ensure the necessary sacrifices for the preservation and interest of the Seamen of the U. States. This object, so far as it may be promoted by a participation in the commercial intercourse with the British American colonies, may be effected by a trifling and temporary sacrifice of the interests of agriculture.

A slight knowledge of the situation of the British West India colonies authorizes the position, that a commerce with the United States is essential to their prosperity, if not their existence. The best market for the sale of their surplus products is found here, while the grain, provisions, and lumber articles of the first necessity, received in return, are procured on terms infinitely more advantageous than they are to be had for their use in any part of the world. But for occasional supplies of those articles from the United States, some of the Islands would be deserted by their inhabitants or a change produced in their agriculture, ruinous to their commercial interest. The people of the United States are in a very different situation. The British West India market is convenient, but not necessary to their accommodation. All the articles imported from them can be procured abundantly, upon terms equally advantageous, from other quarters. The annexed tables, marked D and E, show the amount of the imports of the chief articles of their product from the British West Indies, &c. and the proportion it it bears to the whole amount of imports of similar articles from other West India Islands, &c. Many of these can be, and are procured from other quarters of the world, with which commerce in American vessels is not restrained. The demand for all can be supplied without a recourse to the British West India Islands, and a supply from other quarters will be obtained by the employment of American vessels and American seamen, in common with the vessels and seamen of the country, from which it may be brought. The only danger to be apprehended is, that the cultivator, losing the British West India market for the sale of his exports, would lose with it the ability to procure the commodities he formerly received in return. The extent of this danger depends upon the correctness of the position laid down—that this commerce is *essential* to the British West India Islands, and *only convenient* to the U. States. If the necessaries of life can only be, or are procured on terms infinitely more advantageous here than any where else, it follows they will still be carried to the British West Indies, if not directly under a convention, circuitously through some mutually friendly port. It is perfectly true that the West Indian Islands are capable of producing all that is necessary for their own subsistence; but this must be at the expense of their commercial importance—the abandonment of the most profitable, for, to them, an unprofitable cultivation. The general use and consequent high price of West Indian produce will ensure a continuance of the usual course of agriculture, and will, as heretofore, operate as a bounty upon the growth of bread stuffs in the United States. In favorable seasons and in peaceful times, Europe affords a surplus of human aliment, and supplies are to be found on the African coast of the Mediterranean; but these come loaded with the increased expenses and the dangers of the lengthened transportation of heavy articles. In the event of one of those desolating tempests, of but too frequent occurrence in these otherwise favored regions, destroying in an instant the labors of a life, and scattering the hoards collected by prudence for the subsistence of the colony, the distance from these places of relief render some timely assistance to the unfortunate impossible. The North American colonies cannot furnish these necessary supplies. The navigation of the principal river which carries the greatest portion of her stores to the ocean, is closed the better part of the year, and is not practicable at that season which is usually marked by these calamities. It is believed, too, that by far the largest portion of the apparent exports of Canada of bread-stuffs, and even of lumber, &c. are carried from the United States. There must be at all times a dependence to a certain extent, upon this country. And if a conventional relaxation is not produced by a prohibition of this direct intercourse, or the imposition of such charges as shall amount almost to prohibition, it follows that the trade will be circuitous. In this event the export trade, instead of being carried on exclusively in British bottoms, will be prosecuted in American vessels, and the vessels of that foreign nation in whose ports the parties may, by tacit arrangement, meet for the exchange of their commodities. The return cargoes, if of British growth, will, under the navigation act of the United States, be bro't wholly in American vessels.

The only question remaining to be examined, is as to the mode of effecting this desirable result—By total prohibition of all intercourse, or by burthensome charges on the trade, if confined to British vessels? The committee believe the latter is to be preferred, and have accordingly reported a bill. There is no essential difference between them, except as the one or the other is more or less inconvenient in its execution. The effect of onerous duties is more slow, but equally certain; the pressure will soon be felt, and the beneficial consequences gradually follow. The stream of commerce will easily and naturally flow into the desired channel, without the risk of those dangers which a sudden and violent effort to divert it might produce. A short time will prove the efficacy of this arrangement, and justify its continuance, modification or abandonment. It is recommended too by its facility of execution. It requires no further alteration in the existing laws. It is not necessary to arm, for its enforcement, the petty officers of the customs with powers dangerous and odious to a free people.

For further and more detailed information on the subject of this report, the committee refer the House to a document marked F. furnished from the department of state.

[Accompaning this report was the bill which has been already announced in the National Intelligencer, by the title of a bill supplementary to the act regulating duties on imports and tonnage;" and the several statements, the substance of which is noticed in the body of the report. There is also a statement (F) furnished from the department, and presumed to be the production of an intelligent American merchant, on the practical effect of the existing commercial treaty with G. Britain. It is of greater length than we could find room for to day, but should the subject enter seriously into the deliberations of congress, shall be published hereafter.]

NOTICE.

☞ The Members of the WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF ALEXANDRIA are requested to attend a regular stated meeting of the said Society, at Brown's Hotel, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, being in anticipation of the 22d February. An election of officers will take place. G. DENEALE,

February 19 Secretary.

ducts, while they desire to participate in carrying the productions of other countries.

The committee are satisfied that the U. States will never be governed by the selfish views of the latter class, but trust that it has not been, nor will it ever be, regardless of the just motives of the former: So far it is a duty to protect the navigating interest. This duty can be performed in relation to the subject of this report, by a conventional stipulation with Great Britain, formed upon the basis of reciprocity, or by legislative acts, operating exclusively against the British navigator engaged in this trade. With the first mode this house has no further concern, than to know that the other branch of the government has performed its duty. Repeated and hitherto unavailing applications have been made to the British government. It is not, however, surprising, that they have been unsuccessful, since no adequate motive at present exists, to induce Great Britain to arrange this intercourse by convention.—The offer contained in the articles annexed to this report, the most rational and reciprocally advantageous of any ever made, may be considered as dictated by a spirit of accommodation, which, under the pressure of adequate motives, might be fostered into a determination to grant all that we could reasonably ask or they be expected to yield. The three first articles, with some practicable modifications, would, by the adaptation of our commercial laws to the stipulation contained in them, confining the commerce strictly to those articles which Americans were permitted to carry, would place the trade upon as favorable grounds as could be expected. It would, no doubt, in a short time, be followed by a complete abandonment of the residue of the present jealous system of exclusion. The committee cannot, however, but approve the prompt rejection of this proposition, since these articles are connected with another altogether inadmissible, without a departure from what they deem the settled policy of this country, in relation to the trade with the Indians within its jurisdiction. The British ministry, having assured this government that these articles were all that could be granted, consistent with their opinions of the best interests of the British empire, there is no longer any hope of effecting this desirable object by negociation. It remains for congress to determine what course is to be pursued. If it were possible to separate the interest of one class of the community from that of another, it must be obvious that, however fatal to the navigator, the present state of things is not injurious to the cultivator of the soil. The productions of his labor are carried with facility to a ready market, and he receives in return all those articles which taste and habit have rendered necessary to his comfort. But this separation is impossible, and the necessary connexion between the two interests is apparent, when it is remembered, that the competition of American with foreign navigation is essential to keep down the expense of transportation always paid by the cultivator and consumer. If this injury is not now apparent, it will ultimately be felt when the total ruin of the navigating interest will deprive us of the power to remedy the evil. The committee forbear to press those important considerations of preparation for national defence so inseparably connected with this enquiry.—They feel that there is on this point but one sentiment among the representatives of the people and in the nation. Experience, prudence, gratitude for the glory shed upon our country, and the confident and delightful anticipation of future renown, all conspire to ensure the necessary sacrifices for the preservation and interest of the Seamen of the U. States. This object, so far as it may be promoted by a participation in the commercial intercourse with the British American colonies, may be effected by a trifling and temporary sacrifice of the interests of agriculture.

A slight knowledge of the situation of the British West India colonies authorizes the position, that a commerce with the United States is essential to their prosperity, if not their existence. The best market for the sale of their surplus products is found here, while the grain, provisions, and lumber articles of the first necessity, received in return, are procured on terms infinitely more advantageous than they are to be had for their use in any part of the world. But for occasional supplies of those articles from the United States, some of the Islands would be deserted by their inhabitants or a change produced in their agriculture, ruinous to their commercial interest. The people of the United States are in a very different situation. The British West India market is convenient, but not necessary to their accommodation. All the articles imported from them can be procured abundantly, upon terms equally advantageous, from other quarters. The annexed tables, marked D and E. show the amount of the imports of the chief articles of their product from the British West Indies, &c. and the proportion it it bears to the whole amount of imports of similar articles from other West India Islands, &c. Many of these can be, and are procured from other quarters of the world, with which commerce in American vessels is not restrained. The demand for all can be supplied without a recourse to the British West India Islands, and a supply from other quarters will be obtained by the employment of American vessels and American seamen, in common with the vessels and seamen of the country, from which it may be brought. The only danger to be apprehended is, that the cultivator, losing the British West India market for the sale of his export, would lose with it the ability to procure the commodities he formerly received in return. The extent of this danger depends upon the correctness of the position laid down—that this commerce is *essential* to the British West India Islands, and *only convenient* to the U. States. If the necessaries of life can only be, or are procured on terms infinitely more advantageous here than any where else, it follows they will still be carried to the British West Indies, if not directly under a convention, circuitously through some mutually friendly port. It is perfectly true that the West Indian Islands are capable of producing all that is necessary for their own subsistence; but this must be at the expense of their commercial importance—the abandonment of the most profitable, for, to them, an unprofitable cultivation. The general use and consequent high price of West Indian produce will ensure a continuance of the usual course of agriculture, and will, as heretofore, operate as a bounty upon the growth of bread stuffs in the United States. In favorable seasons and in peaceful times, Europe affords a surplus of human aliment, and supplies are to be found on the African coast of the Mediterranean; but these come loaded with the increased expenses and the dangers of the lengthened transportation of heavy articles. In the event of one of those desolating tempests, of but too frequent occurrence in these otherwise favored regions, destroying in an instant the labors of a life, and scattering the hoards collected by prudence for the subsistence of the colony, the distance from these places of relief render some timely assistance to the unfortunate impossible. The North American colonies cannot furnish these necessary supplies. The navigation of the principal river which carries the greatest portion of her stores to the ocean, is closed the better part of the year, and is not practicable at that season which is usually marked by these calamities. It is believed, too, that by far the largest portion of the apparent exports of Canada of bread-stuffs, and even of lumber, &c. are carried from the United States. There must be at all times a dependence to a certain extent, upon this country. And if a conventional relaxation is not produced by a prohibition of this direct intercourse, or the imposition of such charges as shall amount almost to prohibition, it follows that the trade will be circuitous. In this event the export trade, instead of being carried on exclusively in British bottoms, will be prosecuted in American vessels, and the vessels of that foreign nation in whose ports the parties may, by tacit arrangement, meet for the exchange of their commodities. The return cargoes, if of British growth, will, under the navigation act of the United States, be bro't wholly in American vessels.

The only question remaining to be examined, is as to the mode of effecting this desirable result—By total prohibition of all intercourse, or by burthensome charges on the trade, if confined to British vessels? The committee believe the latter is to be preferred, and have accordingly reported a bill. There is no essential difference between them, except as the one or the other is more or less inconvenient in its execution. The effect of onerous duties is more slow, but equally certain; the pressure will soon be felt, and the beneficial consequences gradually follow. The stream of commerce will easily and naturally flow into the desired channel, without the risk of those dangers which a sudden and violent effort to divert it might produce. A short time will prove the efficacy of this arrangement, and justify its continuance, modification or abandonment. It is recommended too by its facility of execution. It requires no further alteration in the existing laws. It is not necessary to arm, for its enforcement, the petty officers of the customs with powers dangerous and odious to a free people.

For further and more detailed information on the subject of this report, the committee refer the House to a document marked F. furnished from the department of state.

[Accompaning this report was the bill which has been already announced in the National Intelligencer, by the title of a bill supplementary to the act regulating duties on imports and tonnage;" and the several statements, the substance of which is noticed in the body of the report. There is also a statement (F) furnished from the department, and presumed to be the production of an intelligent American merchant, on the practical effect of the existing commercial treaty with G. Britain. It is of greater length than we could find room for to day, but should the subject enter seriously into the deliberations of congress, shall be published hereafter.]

NOTICE.

☞ The Members of the WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF ALEXANDRIA are requested to attend a regular stated meeting of the said Society, at Brown's Hotel, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, being in anticipation of the 22d February. An election of officers will take place. G. DENEALE,
February 19 Secretary.

Notice.

☞ *The Officers of the 1st regt. 2d brigade, are requested to attend at Mrs. M'Dougall's, this evening, at 6 o'clock.—By order.*

W. A. WILLIAMS, Adjt.
February 19.

Attention!

ALEXANDRIA ARTILLERY.

☞ *The members will assemble at their gun house, in complete uniform, on Saturday, 21st instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to celebrate in anticipation the birth day of general George Washington, the father of his country. In the evening the members will shoot for a handsome gold medal.*

By order of the Captain,
PETER RHODES, 1st Serj't.

IN COUNCIL—FEBRUARY 10.

The following persons were appointed commissioners for holding elections in the different wards on Tuesday the 3d day of March next, for members to serve in the common council for the ensuing twelve months, viz.

At A. Rhodes's tavern, on Union-street, for the first ward.
Alexander McKenzie
Matthew Robinson
John Muncaster.

At the Council Chamber for the second ward.
Colin Auld
John Lloyd
John Adam.

At Shethar's tavern for the third ward.
John Roberts
Jacob Hoffman
Abraham Faw.

At Joseph C. Gird's, corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets, for the 4th ward.
Alexander Moore
Thomas Lawrason
David Ross.

Extract from the minutes,
Test, I. P. THOMPSON, C. C.

Exchange Coffee House
MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, FEBRUARY 17.

Ship Boston, Finley, of Alexandria, at Savannah 9th inst. up for Liverpool.

Ship Ocean, Morrell, of Alexandria, 51 days from Amsterdam, ar. at Hampton Roads 13th inst. in ballast.

Ship General Lingan, Weston, of Alexandria, at Charleston 11th inst. up for Havre-de-Grace.

Ship Commerce, Crowdhill, of Alexandria, was laying at Dover, Eng. 24th inst. bound for Amsterdam.

Letter Bags at the E. Coffee-House.
Ship New Jersey, Capt. Hodgkinson, for Liverpool.
Brig Commerce, Capt. Wade, for Rotterdam.

Palm or Cream Nuts.

1000 LBS. for sale, together, or in small quantities. Also, 500 bushels Albany Oats
For sale by JOHN RUMNEY.
February 17 3t

Goods Found.

WAS found by a servant, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, on Thursday night last, in a suspicious place, a

Small bundle of Merchandise,

which the owner can have again by describing the same, and paying the cost of this advertisement. Apply to the Printer. 3t February 17

Stone Masons

WANTED for Fort Washington, on the Potomac, and Old Point Comfort, Chesapeake Bay; for which liberal wages will be given.

W. K. ARMISTEAD,
Lt. col. com'g 2d Eng. Dep't.
February 17

Chewing Tobacco.

100 KEGS prime Chewing Tobacco, (8's) just landing from schr Minerva, from Richmond, and for sale by J. JACKSON & Co.
January 23

Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber has this day received, a large and elegant assortment of Bolting Cloths, of a superior quality, which will be offered for sale at the store of Messrs. Butts & Cawood, King-street, Alexa, where he intends keeping a complete assortment in FUTURE.
Sept. 6 AMOS ALEXANDER.

Piano Forte.

JUST received for sale, by the subscriber, a very extensive assortment of MUSIC for the PIANO FORTE, consisting of

Sonatas, Sonatinos, Duets, Lessons, Waltzes, Songs, &c. &c.

Also, one square and an upright cabinet Piano Forte. ROBERT GRAY.
January 27

Robert Gray,

HAS just received a supply of superfine, fine and common WRITING and LETTER PAPER, which he offers for sale by the ream or single quire, at reduced prices for cash. February 7

THEATRE.

FIFTH NIGHT, AND LAST BUT ONE OF Mr. PEPIN'S COMPANY OF HORSES.

From the multiplicity of engagements by which the managers are bound, they respectfully announce to the citizens of Alexandria, that the Horses can only play one night longer. The Melo Drama of TEKELI, is in a great state of forwardness, and will be ready for representation on Saturday, February 21, with entire new scenery, machinery, dresses and decorations. The scenery painted by Mr. Grain and assistants; the machinery by Messrs. Varden, Ashe and assistants.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, Will be presented, for the first time in Alexandria, with the Horses, the splendid melo drama of

TEKELI,

OR,

THE SIEGE OF MONTGATZ.

Written by Theodore Edward Hook, Esq. and performed, when first produced, upwards of forty nights at the theatre royal, Drury Lane, London.

HUNGARIANS.

Count Tekeli,	Mr. Caldwell
Wolf,	Hutton
Conrad,	Monier
Isidore,	Stamp
Frank,	Emberton
Officers,	Stewart, Evans, &c.
Alexina (heroine of Montgatz)	Mrs. Entwisle
Cristina (with a song)	Miss Trajetta
Attendants	Mesdames Tilden, Legg, Monier, Misses Tilden, Wellin

AUSTRIANS

Count Caraffa	Mr. Parker
Edmund	Legg
Bras de Fer	Entwisle
Maurice	Durang
Dragoons	E. Emberton, &c.

A description of the scenery, machinery, &c. prepared expressly for Tekeli.

Act I. Scene I. NIGHT. Curtain rises to slow music. A FOREST. On the right a large Tree, on the left a thick cluster of small Trees.

During the last part of the overture and rising of the curtain, A STORM.—Tekeli is discovered lying on the branch of a large tree, and Wolf (his friend) asleep at the foot of it. Dialogue—Music. A skirmishing party of the Imperialists, which is about the wood for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of Tekeli, enter. Tekeli and Wolf fall on the ground and escape a charge of the enemy. They subsequently hide behind a thicket. The Infantry charge and THE CAVALRY follow—*the horses displaying agility by each leaping the bushes.* Tekeli and Wolf having escaped, rush forward, kneel and embrace. Music expressive the whole time. Dialogue. Villagers enter—who being made acquainted with the wants of Tekeli, compose a litter ornamented with boughs. Chorus—'Hail the nuptial hour,' and exit.

Act II. An interior view of the MILL of KEBEN. In the front a barn filled with the implements of husbandry. A large extensive view of the WIND MILL, with the sails at work. On the left a Bridge crossing the river Torza; under which is the Water Mill seen at work.—On the right *Christini's Apartment.* In the back, at the supposed distance of 3 miles, is the *FORTRESS OF MONTGATZ*, on a rock. In the front two or three barrels. Enter Christini—song, "How sweet are the flowers that grow by yon fountain." Dialogue. Tekeli is borne in on the litter—he makes himself known to the miller, who, although an enemy, shelters him from the pursuit of the soldiery, which are stationed in every apartment to prevent his escape. They are defeated, and Tekeli is preserved in an extraordinary manner. March. The detachment in the mill, with Maurice commanding, march on and range themselves. Count Caraffa enters with his party. The mill detachment presents arms—the count examines the miller, whose answers not being satisfactory, he is dragged before the court.

Act III. A GOTHIC HALL in the Fortress of Montgatz. A table covered with a carpet, on which lies a mantle and helmet. The curtain rises to solemn music. Alexina addresses her soldiers; and in answer to an imperious demand of Count Caraffa, made through his herald Edmund, she strikes her shield, the doors of the Hall fly open, and discover the battlements of the Fortress filled with *horse and foot.* Alexina then mounts her elegant Arabian charger and adresses them.

Last Scene. The whole extent of the *Battlements*, the *Towers* and *Walls of Montgatz.* In an elevated situation on the tower hangs the standard of the Hungarians. On the distant hills Caraffa's Camp—the Austrian colors flying. *A Gate and Port Cullis.* March. Enter troops in all directions—GENERAL ENGAGEMENT between the Austrians and Hungarians. During the fight an *Hungarian officer, with intrepid courage, mounts the battlements, and his horse, with wonderful sagacity, tears down the Austrian flag.* Tekeli is seen on the Ramparts—Caraffa dares him to the fight. TEKELI ENTERS ON HORSEBACK. SINGLE COMBAT between Tekeli and Caraffa, in the course of which *Tekeli's Horse is shot under him* by Caraffa. He dismounts, and they *fight on foot*—Caraffa is overthrown. *STORMING OF THE FORTRESS.* Tekeli and his party prove victorious, and he is restored to his Alexina, amidst the shouts of the victors and the waving of the Hungarian Flags from the towers of the Fortress.

PRECEDING WHICH,
Will be presented the opera of the
POOR SOLDIER.
After which (for the last time) the ballet called
FLORA'S BIRTH-DAY.

*** Tickets and places for the boxes to be taken of Mr. Howard, at the Box Office on Saturday from 10 o'clock till 2, and from 3 till the conclusion of the performance.

☞ To prevent an undue occupation of seats, which gentlemen have been at the trouble of taking in the course of the day, it is particularly requested that they will send their servants as soon as the doors are open, to keep their respective benches until they arrive themselves.

¶ The audience not only having been annoyed, but the managers seriously injured, by persons unlawfully descending from the gallery into the boxes, they give this early notice to say that none but *persons of color* can in future be admitted into it.

Doors to be opened at half past 5 and the curtain to rise at half past 6 precisely.

To Hire,

For the present Year,
A FEMALE SERVANT—she is an excellent washer and ironer.
Wanted, a good COOK.—Enquire of the printer. Feb. 13

Boarding.

MRS. WADSWORTH has removed to Pitt-street, between Prince and Duke streets, opposite the new St. Paul's Church, where she can accommodate ladies and gentlemen with genteel boarding. January 23

Furnace Ware.

THE subscribers, sole agents for the Hampshire Furnace, have received and will constantly keep a supply of the following articles:

Pots from No. 1 to 12
Dutch ovens do do
Oval do do do
Gridirons; skillets; mortars
Pestles; tea kettles; wash kettles
Andirons; cleaths; boilers, &c.
10 and 6 plate stoves
Franklin do
Cast iron mould and land sides

Which they offer upon as cheap terms as they can be bought in the district.

Castings of any description can be had from the furnace upon short notice.

CALDWELL & JACKSON.
January 29

New Piano Forte Music

THE following are a part of the Piano forte Music lately received for sale by the subscriber, viz:

Steibelt's Grand Concerto, in which is introduced an imitation of a storm
Haydn's Grand Orchestra Sinfonia
Martini's Grand Overture to Henry IV.
6 Sonatas by Nicolia, op. 11
6 do. by Dussek, op. 28
3 do. by Steibelt, op. 51
6 do. by Hook, op. 54
2 do. by Dussek, No. 1 and 2
4 do. by Nicolia, No. 0, 1, 2 and 3
Kotzwara's Battle of Prague
6 Sonatinos by Pleyel
3 do. by Steibelt, op. 72
4 do. by Pleyel, No. 1, 2, 3 & 4

January 28 R. GRAY.

Ordination Sermon.

JUST published and for sale at JAMES KENNEDY & SON'S Book-store,

A SERMON,

Preached at the ordination of the Reverend Mr. BALCH, Jr. at Georgetown, by the Reverend Dr. MUIR.
February 18 1w

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of PENN & HANNON, was dissolved on the 20th of April last, by mutual consent. The business has been conducted since and will be in future, under the firm of WILLIAM & WALTER HANNON, who are fully authorised to settle the accounts of the former firm.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have now on hand, and offer for sale at the same old stand on Royal street, between King and Prince streets, a handsome assortment of

Plain and Elegant Furniture,

Consisting of the following articles:

Sideboards	Ladies work stands
Beaureaus	Candle stands
Tables	Sofas
Bedsteads	Easy chairs
Secretary & book cases	Hair and moss mattrasses, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, or to punctual customers at their usual credit. We also carry on the TURNING BUSINESS, both of wood and iron. The above business will be punctually attended to, and all those that please to favor us with their custom we trust will receive general satisfaction.

WM. & WALTER HANNON.
November 7 tf

Sales at Auction.

At Auction in Baltimore,
ON TUESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY,
300 Packages China, Glass and Queen's Ware.

BENJAMIN BLAGGE & Co No. 1 North Charles street, Baltimore, intending to change their present line of business, will sell their entire stock, consisting of

CHINA—cups and saucers
do plates
do twillers
do muffins
Elegant tea setts
GLASS—of all kinds
QUEEN'S WARE—blue print, plates, twillers and muffins
Blue printed cups and saucers
do tea pots, sugar and cream bowls, pitchers, etc.
Myrtle tea ware
Enamelled do. dishes, plates, muffins, bowls, tea setts—together with a complete assortment for town and country.

Country and city dealers will find it for their interest to attend, as the whole will be sold without reserve on 4, 6 and 9 months credit for approved endorsed notes. APPLETON & DALL,
Auctioneers.
Baltimore, Feb. 9 ts

Package Sale of Spring Goods

AT NO. 1 LORMAN ROW, HANOVER-ST. BALTIMORE.

ON THURSDAY, 26TH INST.

WE shall sell by auction, One Hundred and Seventy Packages British and other Dry Goods—upon a liberal credit. APPLETON & DALL,
Auctioneers.
Baltimore, Feb. 9 ts

French Hats.

AN assortment of French HATS is just received and for sale by the subscriber on more reasonable terms than they have hitherto been offered at.

ALSO,
A variety of GLAZED HATS, for servants; And daily expected,
A handsome assortment of Hats, from New-York. S. D. HARPER.
February 6

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an apprentice Girl, of the name of MARY ROW. I will give One Cent reward to any person who will bring her home—but no charges.

ROBT. GLENN.
February 18 3t

Land and Houses.

I WISH to sell a HOUSE and about 300 acres of LAND, within 3 miles of Alexandria—and the two story Brick House on Washington street, in Alexandria, in which I reside.

W. CRANCH.
February 6 is Thow

Great Bargains,

CORNER of King and Washington streets.——The subscriber, not intending to combine Wet and Dry Goods together, will sell the remainder of his

Stock of Dry Goods,

at very reduced prices—such as

Broadcloths	Florence silks
Ladies' pelisse do.	Sarsnett
Cassimeres	Shirting muslins
Stockinett	Calicoes; chintz
Bennet's cord	Crossbarr'd & striped ginghams
Toilinett and Marseilles vestings	Seeded, spotted & striped muslins
Bath coating	Shawls and hdkfs
Flushings	Marking canvas
Blue plains	Cotton and worsted hosiery
Flannels	
Blankets	

And a variety of other articles, well worth your attention, reader.

ISAAC ROBBINS.
February 3 d1wtuths2w

George Lyon,

House, Sign, and Furniture
PAINTER,

LATELY from England, takes this opportunity of informing the citizens of Alexandria, that he will be glad to undertake any work in the above line of business, such as Signs to paint and letter, or any other ornamental painting, which he pledges himself to execute in a superior style. He will also have no objection to undertake any thing in the House-painting line, such as the painting of doors to imitate any kind of woods, or any other thing connected with House-painting, (by the day or otherwise).—He will clean and varnish pictures, or pieces of furniture on reasonable terms—the most satisfactory reference can be had with respect to character and ability.—Enquire of Isaac Entwisle, wood-shoemaker, King-street, with whom G. Lyon is at present.
February 17 futhsS

Burr Mill Stones

JOHN S. BROWN & Co inform the public that they have on hand a large supply of Burr Mill Stones, which they continue to make at their manufactory, on Patrick, near King street, and will warrant them to be equal in quality to any made in the United States, which they will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. Dec. 6—futhstf

HOUSES, LANDS, &c.

To Rent,

A CONVENIENT STORE and DWELLING on Prince-street, now occupied by Mrs. Coleman. For terms apply to JAMES GALT.

February 18 tf

To Rent.

THAT very valuable stand for the grocery business, at present occupied by the subscriber, situate between Water and Union streets, and near Conway's wharf.

I wish also to sell a Lot of Ground adjoining the above property—it will be sold a bargain. For terms apply to JAMES YOUNG.

January 31 stuthsf

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT on which I reside, in the town of Dumfries.—For terms of sale apply to Walter Harrison, or John Landon, jr. of same place.

P. HARRISON.

February 3 tuths4w

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale, in the town of Port Tobacco, on Saturday the 21st day of March, 486 acres of LAND, binding on Ward's Run, in Charles county, about six miles from Port Tobacco It is unnecessary to say any thing respecting the land—any person wishing to purchase can view the premises, and the lines will be shown them by captain Josias Wheeler, or Mr. Thomas Barnes, who resides on the same.

HENRY H. M'PHERSON.

February 17 tuths4s

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell two valuable Tracts of Land—one situated in the upper part of Fairfax county, adjoining the lands of Samuel G. Griffith, and bounded north by the Potomac river, containing 700 acres, about one half in wood; of the cleared land a considerable proportion is first river bottom, equal in fertility to any in Virginia; the upland is well situated for farming and of a good quality. There is also a mill seat on the Tract of considerable value. This farm is worth the attention of any person wishing to engage in the farming business, as it certainly is not exceeded by any in the county (perhaps state) as a farm of profit, and may be had on reasonable terms. Mr. John Bickslar, who resides near the land, will shew it, and Mr. Wm. M'Carty of Loudoun county, or Mr. John W. Bronaugh of Georgetown, D. C. will make known the terms. If this Tract is not disposed of before the 2nd of MARCH, it will then be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at Wiley's Tavern, on the road leading from Alexandria to Leesburg.

The other Tract contains 1000 acres, and is the upper and most valuable part of the Tract I live on. It is situated ten miles below Alexandria, and bounded N. by Accotink creek. This Tract will be divided to suit purchasers, if found necessary. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber living at Cedar Grove, who will shew the land and make known the terms.

EDGAR M'CARTY.

January 23 thstuts

Land for Sale

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of 80 acres of land, on the Colchester road, five miles from Alexandria, adjoining the lands of Haywood Foote and Dennis Johnston. The greater part of this tract is fine meadow land, abundantly supplied with water. Also one other tract of 261 acres, on the Ravensworth road, about 6 miles from Alexandria, and one mile from the first mentioned tract, adjoining land of Thos. Janney and Mr. M'Pherson: the greater part of this tract is in wood, the soil good and highly susceptible of improvement from the use of plaster. If these lands are not sold before the first of January next, they will then be for rent.

CHARLES SIMMS.

June 18 ws

Notice.

BEING desirous of having as little trouble as possible in keeping book accounts, I would beg those that deal with me to send orders, and not for less than one dollar at a time.

I will rent a part of my house for a large wholesale dry good or grocery, or retail, or both, with a good cellar and counting room, by the year or otherwise.

Or, all the concern I now live at, but not for less than five years; or I will sell the whole at a fair price—80 feet on King-street, and 100 deep. No better stand in the street.

A very neat little brick house to let in Duke-street, between Patrick and Henry streets.

ALEX. PERRY.

sept. 10 ws1w Wtf

Notice

IS hereby given the stockholders of the Fairfax Turnpike Company, that the 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th and 10th instalments of 5 dollars each on the capital stock of said company are called for, payable on the 15th of March, 1st of April, 15th of April, 1st of May, 15th of May, 1st of June and 15th of June, to Joseph Ingle, Treasurer, Washington, or to Benjamin G. Thornton, Fairfax, Va.

By order of the Directors.

DANIEL CARROLL, of Dudn. Pres.

February 9 Mtf

For Rent,

THE Rooms over and Back Buildings attached to the Fire Insurance Office on Royal street.

Apply at this office.

December 23

To Rent,

THAT large and pleasantly situated three story brick Dwelling House at the corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets, recently occupied by Mrs Craycroft. Possession may be given immediately. Apply to J. L. M'KENNA.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Two elegant Frame MANTLES, and two of Italian Marble. Feb. 6

A Fortune for Sale

THAT noted Stand, known by Cox's Plantation. Bacoup, on the road from Shawney Town 70 miles, and 33 from Keskaska, and leading up to the mouth of Missouri. It is the best stand for a tavern, and to raise stock, in the western country. Five or six hundred acres of land may be had; 60 acres are under fence. There are on the premises a cabin house with two rooms, about 16 or 18 feet square; a good log stable and several out houses. A toll bridge will be built in the spring. For terms and further information, apply to

THOMAS MOUNT.

Alex'a, Feb. 13 6t

Public Sale

BY virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 24th February, at eleven o'clock, a Frame HOUSE and a LOT on Union between King and Prince streets, now in the occupancy of Mr George K. Wise. The terms made known at sale.

SAMUEL SMITH, Trustee.

February 12 dts

CHARLES COUNTY COURT } August Term 1817.

ON application to Charles county court by petition in writing of Williamson Cox, of Charles county, for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Williamson Cox has resided two years immediately preceding the time of his application in the state of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said Williamson Cox is in actual confinement for debt, and the said Williamson Cox having entered into bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance in Charles county court, to answer such allegations as his creditors may make against him—It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Williamson Cox be discharged from imprisonment—and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers edited in the district of Columbia once a week for two months successively before the third Monday of March next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, at Charles-Town in said county, on the said third Monday of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause why the said Williamson Cox should not have the benefit of the several insolvent laws as prayed. Given under my hand this sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight-n.

Test, JOHN BARNES,

Clerk of Charles county court.

January 8 law8w

CHARLES COUNTY COURT, } August Term, 1817

ON application to Charles County Court, by petition in writing of Samuel C. S. Jack, of Charles County, for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel C. S. Jack has resided two years immediately preceding the time of his application in the state of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said Samuel C. S. Jack is in actual confinement for debt, and the said Samuel C. S. Jack having entered into bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance in Charles County Court, and answer such allegations as his creditors may make against him: It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Samuel C. S. Jack be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers edited in the district of Columbia, once a week for two months successively, before the third Monday of March next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court at Charlestown in said county, on the said third Monday in March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause why the said Samuel C. S. Jack should not have the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state as prayed. Given under my hand this 12th day of January 1819.

Test. JOHN BARNES, c. c.

January 15 th2m

District of Columbia, to wit.

November Term, } 1817
Alexandria county, }

IN CHANCERY.

William F. Thornton, *Complainant,*

AGAINST

James Dickerson, William Conn, James Anderson, James English and David M. Black, *Defendants.*

THE defendants James Dickerson and William Conn not having entered their appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said James Dickerson and William Conn are not inhabitants of this district—On motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendants Jas. Dickerson and William Conn do appear here on the first day of the next court, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants James Anderson, Jas. English and David M. Black do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants James Dickerson and Wm. Conn until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

Test G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 31

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, to wit:

November Term, } 1817
Alexandria county, }

IN CHANCERY

Isaac Robbins, administrator of Thompson Violett, *Complainant,*

AGAINST

Aquilla Johns and James Veitch, *Defendants.*

THE defendant Aquilla Johns, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Aquilla Johns, is not an inhabitant of this district—On motion of the said complainant it is ordered, that the said Aquilla Johns do appear here on the first day of the next court and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant James Veitch, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Aquilla Johns, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

Test. G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 27

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, to wit.

November Term, } 1817
Alexandria county, }

IN CHANCERY.

James Fleming, Joseph Mandeville and Samuel B. Larmour, under the firm of James Fleming & Co. *Complainants,*

AGAINST

Alexander Coupton, James Anderson, John Poe, James English and David M. Black, *Defendants.*

THE defendant, Alexander Compton, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the statute and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said Alexander Compton is not an inhabitant of this district—On motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Alexander Compton, do appear here on the first day of the next court, and enter his appearance to suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, James Anderson, John Poe, James English and David M. Black, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Alexander Compton, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

Test, G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 28

Valuable Family Medicines.

JUST received, direct from the proprietors, the following valuable MEDICINES, all of which have been in use for a number of years past, in almost every part of the United States; have been highly patronized by people of the first respectability; and approved by those who have had occasion to make use of them, for the cure of those disorders for which they are severally calculated.

Dr. Lee's Genuine (Windham) Bilious Pills,

Universally known and used throughout the United States as a family medicine. The fame of these pills has become so great, that many have attempted to counterfeit them—to guard against this, the proprietors have procured a stereotype label, and each box of Genuine Lee's Pills will hereafter be enclosed in one of these labels, with these words on the sides: "Lee's Genuine Windham Bilious Pills," and on the end of the label the words, "Samue Lee, patentee, &c. I. Thompson, agent, joint proprietor," &c. and should any be offered for sale without said label on them the purchaser may be apprised that they are counterfeit.

Dr. Thompson's celebrated Eye Water,

For the cure of inflamed and sore eyes of almost every description. This valuable preparation comes highly recommended from the most respectable sources.—Price 50 and 25 cents a bottle.

Dr. Rawson's Genuine Itch Ointment,

A certain and safe cure for that disagreeable complaint, as well as other irruptions of the skin. Price 37½ cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters,

For weakly and infirm constitutions. Price 37½ cents a box.

Hinckley's Infallible Remedy for the Piles,

A most valuable medicine. Price 50 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For whitening and preserving the teeth—it may be used with the greatest safety. Price 50 cents a box.

Specific Drops for the Tooth Ache,

Which, in almost every case, gives instant relief in that distressing complaint. Price 37½ cents a bottle.

Cooley's Vegetable Elixir for Coughs, Asthmas, Consumptions, &c.

A very valuable medicine in those complaints. Price 50 cents a bottle.

For sale, in Alexandria, by Dr. *Rich'd. H. Little;* in Washington City, by Dr. *David Ott;* in Georgetown, by Dr. *John Ott, Otho M. Lenthum & Co.* and *Nathaniel Jewett.*

James Kennedy & Son,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have just received from

LEE'S MEDICINE STORE,

No. 46, Maiden lane, New-York, a fresh supply of the following valuable MEDICINES:

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges,

Which have within sixteen years past cured an immense number of persons of both sexes of every age and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of similar titles so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution. It contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent & is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. The lozenges are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions, feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body are chiefly of four kinds viz.—The Teres or large round worm; the Ascarides or small maw-worm; the Cucurbitine or short flat white worm; and lastly, the Tænia or tape-worm, so called from its resemblance to tape. This is often many yards long and is full of joints. It is most hurtful and most difficult to remove.

Among the symptoms attending worms are—disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums; itching in the nose, and about the seat; convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious; purging with slimy and fœtid stools; vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs and lowness of spirits; slow fever with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent "the vomiting and purging of children"—a dreadful disorder, which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our citizens. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums,

For the prevention and cure of BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS is recommended

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

THIS Medicine has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings in several parts of the West Indies and in the Southern and Middle States, &c.

The testimony of a number of persons can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience for believing that a dose of these Pills taken once in every two weeks during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventive; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance: they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficatious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats, catarrhs, and approaching consumptions.—To parents who have children afflicted with the *HOOPING COUGH*, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorders to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous Disorders	Violent cramps in
Consumptions	the stomach and
Lowness of spirits	back
Loss of appetite	Indigestion
Impurity of blood	Melancholy
Hysteric affection	Gout in the stomach
Inward weaknesses	Pains in the limbs
and debility	Relaxations, etc.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc. etc.

Lee's Ointment for the Itch.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

Hahn's true & genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, the basis of other lotions, and of unparalleled efficacy in removing blemishes of the face and skin, freckles, pimples, inflamatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

Hahn's genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

☞ At the place of sale pamphlets may be had gratis, describing cures performed by the above medicines; the number, importance and respectability of which, fully justify every article of this advertisement.

Sold only wholesale and retail, by

JAMES KENNEDY & SON,

september 26 king-st. Alexandria.

Alexandri

PRIN

VOL. XVIII]

For Liverpool, direct.

The ship NEW JERSEY, Anthony Hodgkinson master, will sail so soon as the navigation is open. Will take a few cabin passengers, having good accommodations. She will return directly from Liverpool to Alexandria. For passage apply to the captain on board, or to JOSEPH DRAN.

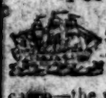
February 18 10t

For Hamburg,

The schooner ELLEN, Josiah Bartlett master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged and on board, will sail on or about the 15th Feb. For freight of a few hhds. or passage, apply to BARNEWALL & POPHAM.

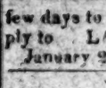
January 28 tf

For Sale or Freight,



The ship MARIA, burthen 3500 barrels, is an excellent vessel, in complete order for the immediate reception of a cargo—the whole or part of her will be sold low, or she will take freight on moderate terms.

Also, for Freight,



The ship WILHELMINA, John Baxter master, burthen 4000 barrels, is an excellent vessel, and can be ready in a few days to take a cargo on board. Apply to LAWRASON & FOWLE.

January 28

For Freight,

The superior brig ABEONA, Ansel Lewis master, burthen 2000 barrels, is in excellent order, and can be ready in a few days to receive a cargo on board.

Also, for Freight,

The brig WASHINGTON, captain Picket, burthen about 1400 barrels, a good vessel, and in complete order for any voyage.

Apply to LAWRASON & FOWLE.

For Rotterdam,

The brig COMMERCE, John Wade master, has the principal part of her cargo ready to go on board, and will commence loading in four days. For freight of 40 hhds. apply to LAWRASON & FOWLE.

For Cadiz,

The brig BOSTON, capt. Knowles, has half her cargo ready, and will commence loading in a few days—500 bbls will be taken at a moderate freight Apply as above. Dec. 10

French Plaster & Burr Stones

THE cargo of the ship Atlas, Charles Jennison, master, from Havre, of
370 tons plaster
1200 burr stones—for sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE.

ALSO,

The cargo of the brig Mungo Park, C. Lincoln, master, from Boston, of
17 pipes } Sicily Madeira wine,
2 hf pipes } of superior quality
13 sacks filberts
100 tons plaster

For Freight,

The superior ship ATLAS, Ch. Jennison master, burthen 4400 bbls. has performed but one voyage, is in complete order, and can be ready in a few days for the reception of a cargo.

Fish Barrels

I WILL contract to deliver at Pomonkey warehouse, by the 20th March next, from 800 to 1000 white and red oak FISH BARRELS, at the market price.

WM. D. BEALL,

Dear Piscataway.

January 19

Notice.

THE stockholders of the MECHANICS' BANK OF ALEXANDRIA are hereby notified that an election will be held at the Court House on Monday the 8th day of March next, for the purpose of electing fifteen directors to serve the ensuing year. P. H. MINOR,

February 5 Cashie

This Day Landing,

FROM on board the brig Benefactor Captain Howland, from Marseilles, and for sale by N. KEENE,

Hermitage & Muscatel wines in cases
Hats in boxes
Figs in do.
Prunes in do.
Corks in bags
Writing and Wrapping Paper in bales
80 sacks salt,

HE HAS IN STORE,

30 bales German Linens
150 boxes Raisins
18 qr casks Sherry Wine, sup. q'y.
1000 bushels Cadiz Salt.

January 13 tf